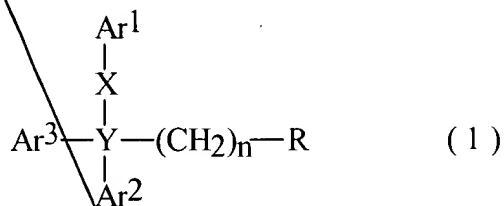


Claim 1. (Twice Amended) A method for the treatment, or alleviation of a disease or a disorder or a condition of a mammal, which disease, disorder or condition relates to immune dysfunction, said method comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a chemical compound having selective IK_{Ca} modulatory activity to said mammal, wherein the chemical compound is a triaryl methane derivative represented by Formula I



and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an oxide or a hydrate thereof, wherein

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

X is absent, or represent a group of the formula $-(\text{CH}_2)_n-$, of the formula $-(\text{CH}_2)_n-\text{Z}-$ (in either direction), of the formula $-(\text{CH}_2)_n-\text{CH}=\text{N}-$ (in either direction), the formula $-(\text{CH}_2)_n-\text{Z}-(\text{CH}_2)_m-$, or of the formula $-(\text{CH}_2)_n-\text{CH}=\text{N}-(\text{CH}_2)_m$ (in either direction) or a group of the formula $-\text{R}'''\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}-$;

in which formulas

n and m , independently of each another, represent 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4; and

Z represents O, S, or NR''' , wherein R''' represents hydrogen or alkyl;

Y represents a carbon atom (C), a nitrogen atom (N), or a phosphorus atom (P), a silicon atom (Si), or a germanium atom (Ge);

Ar¹, Ar² and Ar³, independently of each another, represents a mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, -OR'', -SR'', -R'OR'', -R'SR'', -C(O)R'', -C(S)R'', -C(O)OR'', -C(S)OR'', -C(O)SR'', -C(S)SR'', -C(O)NR'(OR''), -C(S)NR'(OR''), -C(O)NR'(SR''), -C(S)NR'(SR''), -CH(CN)₂, -C(O)NR''₂, -C(S)NR''₂, -CH[C(O)R'']₂, -CH[C(S)R'']₂, -CH[C(O)OR'']₂, -CH[C(S)OR'']₂, -CH[C(O)SR'']₂, -CH[C(S)SR'']₂, -CH₂OR'', and -CH₂SR'';

R represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR', -SR', -R'OR', -R''SR', -C(O)R', -C(S)R', -C(O)OR', -C(S)OR', -C(O)SR', -C(S)SR', -C(O)NR''(OR'), -C(S)NR''(OR'), -C(O)NR''(SR'), -C(S)NR''(SR'), -CH(CN)₂, -C(O)NR'₂, -C(S)NR'₂, -CH[C(O)R']₂, -CH[C(S)R']₂, -CH[C(O)OR']₂, -CH[C(S)OR']₂, -CH[C(O)SR']₂, -CH[C(S)SR']₂, -CH₂OR', or -CH₂SR'; or a mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen,

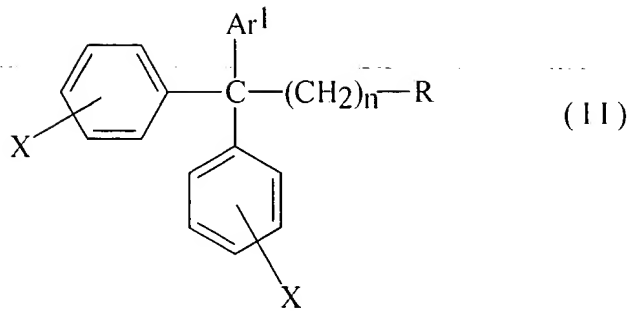
Sub
E1
M trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, -OR', and -SR'; and

R' and R", independently of each another, represents hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or alkoxy.

Claim 3. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the mono- or polycyclic aryl group is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, and cyclopenta-2,4-diene-1-ylidene;

p2 and the mono- or poly-heterocyclic group is a 5- and 6 membered heterocyclic monocyclic group selected from the group consisting of furanyl, imidazolyl, isoimidazolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,2,3 oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolyl, piperidyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, and butyrolactonyl.

Sub
E2 Claim 4. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the chemical compound is a triaryl methane derivative represented by Formula II



and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an oxide or a hydrate thereof, wherein,

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

Ar^1 represents a mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, $-OR''$, $-SR''$, $-R'OR''$, $-R'SR''$, $-C(O)R''$, $-C(S)R''$, $-C(O)OR''$, $-C(S)OR''$, $-C(O)SR''$, $-C(S)SR''$, $-C(O)NR'(OR'')$, $-C(S)NR'(OR'')$, $-C(O)NR'(SR'')$, $-C(S)NR'(SR'')$, $-CH(CN)_2$, $-C(O)NR''_2$, $-C(S)NR''_2$, $-CH[C(O)R'']_2$, $-CH[C(S)R'']_2$, $-CH[C(O)OR'']_2$, $-CH[C(S)OR'']_2$, $-CH[C(O)SR'']_2$, $-CH[C(S)SR'']_2$, $-CH_2OR''$, and $-CH_2SR''$;

R represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula $-OR'$, $-SR'$, $-R''OR'$, $-R''SR'$, $-C(O)R'$, $-C(S)R'$, $-C(O)OR'$, $-C(S)OR'$, $-C(O)SR'$, $-C(S)SR'$, $-C(O)NR''(OR')$, $-C(S)NR''(OR')$, $-C(O)NR''(SR')$, $-C(S)NR''(SR')$, $-CH(CN)_2$, $-C(O)NR'_2$,

Sub
E2

~~-C(S)NR'₂, -CH[C(O)R']₂, -CH[C(S)R']₂, -CH[C(O)OR']₂,
-CH[C(S)OR']₂, -CH[C(O)SR']₂, -CH[C(S)SR']₂, -CH₂OR', or -CH₂SR';
or a mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or
poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may
optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents
selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen,
trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino,
nitro, cyano, -OR', and -SR';~~

which triaryl methane derivative may further be substituted
one or more times with a substituent X selected from the group
consisting of hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl,
cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, -OR", -SR",
-R'OR", -R'SR", -C(O)R", -C(S)R", -C(O)OR", -C(S)OR", -C(O)SR",
-C(S)SR", -C(O)NR'(OR"), -C(S)NR'(OR"), -C(O)NR'(SR"),
-C(S)NR'(SR"), -CH(CN)₂, -C(O)NR"₂, -C(S)NR"₂, -CH[C(O)R"]₂,
-CH[C(S)R"]₂, -CH[C(O)OR"]₂, -CH[C(S)OR"]₂, -CH[C(O)SR"]₂,
-CH[C(S)SR"]₂, -CH₂OR", and -CH₂SR"; and

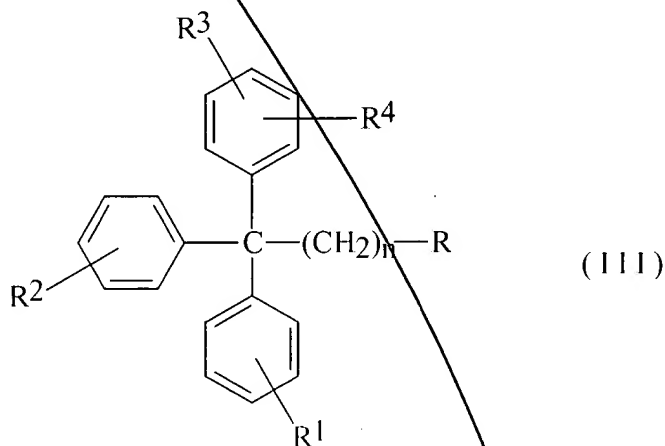
R' and R", independently of each another, represents
hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or alkoxy.

Claim 5. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 4,
wherein

the mono- or polycyclic aryl group is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, and cyclopenta-2,4 diene-1-ylidene; and

the mono- or poly-heterocyclic group is a 5- and 6 membered heterocyclic monocyclic group selected from the group consisting of furanyl, imidazolyl, isoimidazolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolyl, piperidyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, and butyrolactonyl.

Claim 6. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the triaryl methane derivative is represented by Formula III



and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an oxide or a hydrate thereof, wherein,

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6;

R represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR', -SR', -R"OR', -R"SR', -C(O)R', -C(S)R', -C(O)OR', -C(S)OR', -C(O)SR', -C(S)SR', -C(O)NR"(OR'), -C(S)NR"(OR'), -C(O)NR"(SR'), -C(S)NR"(SR'), -CH(CN)₂, -C(O)NR'₂, -C(S)NR'₂, -CH[C(O)R']₂, -CH[C(S)R']₂, -CH[C(O)OR']₂, -CH[C(S)OR']₂, -CH[C(O)SR']₂, -CH[C(S)SR']₂, -CH₂OR', or -CH₂SR'; or a mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, -OR', and -SR';

R¹, R², R³ and R⁴, independently of each another, represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR", -SR", -R'OR", -R'SR", -C(O)R", -C(S)R", -C(O)OR", -C(S)OR", -C(O)SR", -C(S)SR", -C(O)NR'(OR"), -C(S)NR'(OR"), -C(O)NR'(SR"), -C(S)NR'(SR"), -CH(CN)₂, -C(O)NR"₂, -C(S)NR"₂, -CH[C(O)R"]₂, -CH[C(S)R"]₂, -CH[C(O)OR"]₂, -CH[C(S)OR"]₂, -CH[C(O)SR"]₂, -CH[C(S)SR"]₂, -CH₂OR", or -CH₂SR"; and

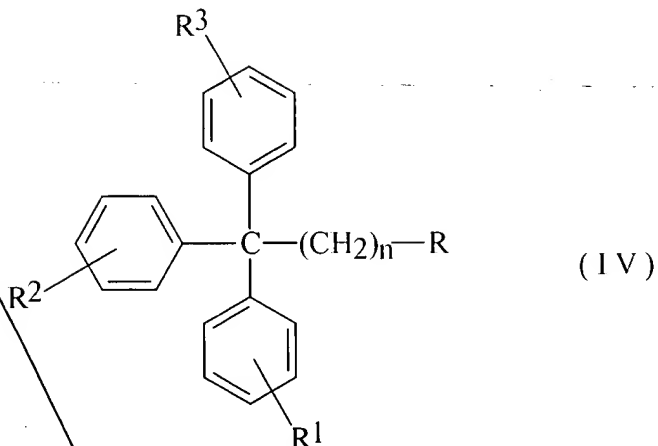
R' and R", independently of each another, represents hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or alkoxy.

Claim 7. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 6,
wherein

the mono- or polycyclic aryl group is selected from the
group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, and
cyclopenta-2,4-diene-1-ylidene; and

the mono- or poly-heterocyclic group is a 5- and 6-membered
heterocyclic monocyclic group selected from the group consisting
of furanyl, imidazolyl, isoimidazolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl,
isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl,
1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolyl, piperidyl,
pyrazinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl,
pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, and
butyrolactonyl.

Claim 8. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1,
wherein the triaryl methane derivative is represented by Formula
IV



and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an oxide or a hydrate thereof, wherein,

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6;

R represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR', -SR', -R"OR', -R"SR', -C(O)R', -C(S)R', -C(O)OR', -C(S)OR', -C(O)SR', -C(S)SR', -C(O)NR"(OR'), -C(S)NR"(OR'), -C(O)NR"(SR'), -C(S)NR"(SR'), -CH(CN)₂, -C(O)NR'₂, -C(S)NR'₂, -CH[C(O)R']₂, -CH[C(S)R']₂, -CH[C(O)OR']₂, -CH[C(S)OR']₂, -CH[C(O)SR']₂, -CH[C(S)SR']₂, -CH₂OR', or -CH₂SR'; or a mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, -OR', and -SR';

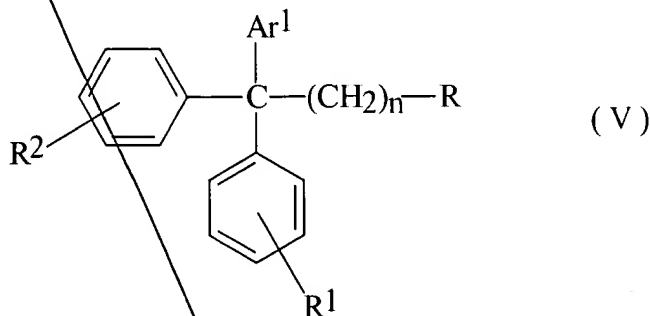
Sub E4
 D2
~~R¹, R² and R³, independently of each another, represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR", -SR", -R'OR", -R'SR", -C(O)R", -C(S)R", -C(O)OR", -C(S)OR", -C(O)SR", -C(S)SR", -C(O)NR'(OR"), -C(S)NR'(OR"), -C(O)NR'(SR"), -C(S)NR'(SR"), -CH(CN)₂, -C(O)NR"₂, -C(S)NR"₂, -CH[C(O)R"]₂, -CH[C(S)R"]₂, -CH[C(O)OR"]₂, -CH[C(S)OR"]₂, -CH[C(O)SR"]₂, -CH[C(S)SR"]₂, -CH₂OR", or -CH₂SR"; and~~

~~R' and R", independently of each another, represents hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or alkoxy.~~

Claim 9. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 8, wherein the mono- or polycyclic aryl group is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, and cyclopenta-2,4-diene-1-ylidene; and

the mono- or poly-heterocyclic group is a 5- and 6 membered heterocyclic monocyclic group selected from the group consisting of furanyl, imidazolyl, isoimidazolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolyl, piperidyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, and butyrolactonyl.

Claim 10. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1,
 wherein the triaryl methane derivative is represented by Formula
 V



Sub
ES

and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an oxide or a hydrate thereof, wherein,

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6;

Ar^1 represents a mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, $-OR''$, $-SR''$, $-R'OR''$, $-R'SR''$, $-C(O)R''$, $-C(S)R''$, $-C(O)OR''$, $-C(S)OR''$, $-C(O)SR''$, $-C(S)SR''$, $-C(O)NR'(OR'')$, $-C(S)NR'(OR'')$, $-C(O)NR'(SR'')$, $-C(S)NR'(SR'')$, $-CH(CN)_2$, $-C(O)NR''_2$, $-C(S)NR''_2$, $-CH[C(O)R'']_2$, $-CH[C(S)R'']_2$, $-CH[C(O)OR'']_2$, $-CH[C(S)OR'']_2$, $-CH[C(O)SR'']_2$, $-CH[C(S)SR'']_2$, $-CH_2OR''$, and $-CH_2SR''$;

R represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group

~~of the formula -OR', -SR', -R"OR', -R"SR', -C(O)R', -C(S)R',
 -C(O)OR', -C(S)OR', -C(O)SR', -C(S)SR', -C(O)NR"(OR'),
 -C(S)NR"(OR'), -C(O)NR"(SR'), -C(S)NR"(SR'), -CH(CN)₂, -C(O)NR'₂,
 -C(S)NR'₂, -CH[C(O)R']₂, -CH[C(S)R']₂, -CH[C(O)OR']₂,
 -CH[C(S)OR']₂, -CH[C(O)SR']₂, -CH[C(S)SR']₂, -CH₂OR', or -CH₂SR';
 or a mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or
 poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may
 optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents
 selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen,
 trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino,
 nitro, cyano, -OR', and -SR';~~

~~R¹ and R², independently of each another, represents
 hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl,
 alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR",
 -SR", -R'OR", -R'SR", -C(O)R", -C(S)R", -C(O)OR", -C(S)OR",
 -C(O)SR", -C(S)SR", -C(O)NR'(OR"), -C(S)NR'(OR"), -C(O)NR'(SR"),
 -C(S)NR'(SR"), -CH(CN)₂, -C(O)NR"₂, -C(S)NR"₂, -CH[C(O)R"]₂,
 -CH[C(S)R"]₂, -CH[C(O)OR"]₂, -CH[C(S)OR"]₂, -CH[C(O)SR"]₂,
 -CH[C(S)SR"]₂, -CH₂OR", or -CH₂SR"; and~~

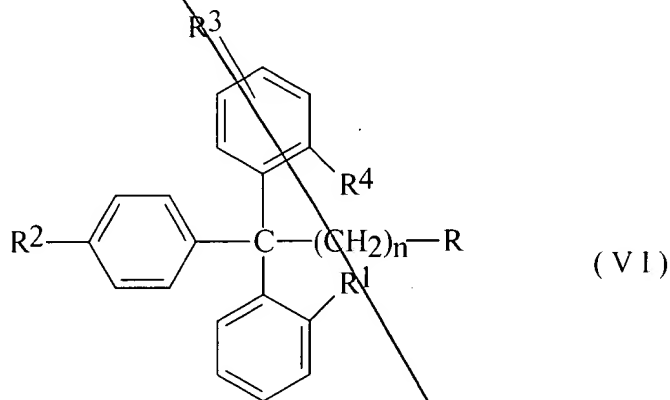
~~R' and R", independently of each another, represents
 hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or alkoxy.~~

Claim 11. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 10,
 wherein the mono- or polycyclic aryl group is selected from

the group consisting phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, and cyclopenta-2,4-diene-1-ylidene; and

the mono- or poly-heterocyclic group is a 5- and 6-membered heterocyclic monocyclic group selected from the group consisting of furanyl, imidazolyl, isimidazolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolyl, piperidyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, and butyrolactonyl.

Claim 12. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the triaryl methane derivative is represented by Formula VI



and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an oxide or a hydrate thereof, wherein,

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6;

Sub
 E6
 D2
 R represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR', -SR', -R"OR', -R"SR', -C(O)R', -C(S)R', -C(O)OR', -C(S)OR', -C(O)SR', -C(S)SR', -C(O)NR"(OR'), -C(S)NR"(OR'), -C(O)NR"(SR'), -C(S)NR"(SR'), -CH(CN)₂, -C(O)NR'₂, -C(S)NR'₂, -CH[C(O)R']₂, -CH[C(S)R']₂, -CH[C(O)OR']₂, -CH[C(S)OR']₂, -CH[C(O)SR']₂, -CH[C(S)SR']₂, -CH₂OR', or -CH₂SR'; or a mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, -OR', and -SR';

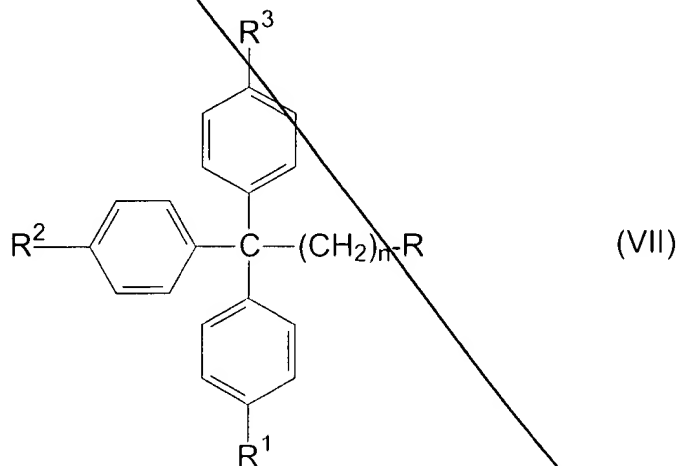
R¹, R², R³ and R⁴, independently of each another, represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR", -SR", -R'OR", -R'SR", -C(O)R", -C(S)R", -C(O)OR", -C(S)OR", -C(O)SR", -C(S)SR", -C(O)NR'(OR"), -C(S)NR'(OR"), -C(O)NR'(SR"), -C(S)NR'(SR"), -CH(CN)₂, -C(O)NR"₂, -C(S)NR"₂, -CH[C(O)R"]₂, -CH[C(S)R"]₂, -CH[C(O)OR"]₂, -CH[C(S)OR"]₂, -CH[C(O)SR"]₂, -CH[C(S)SR"]₂, -CH₂OR", or -CH₂SR"; and

R' and R", independently of each another, represents hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or alkoxy.

Claim 13. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 12, wherein the mono- or polycyclic aryl group is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, and cyclopenta-2,4-diene-1-ylidene; and

D2
the mono- or poly-heterocyclic group is a 5- and 6-membered heterocyclic monocyclic group selected from the group consisting of furanyl, imidazolyl, isoimidazolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolyl, piperidyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, and butyrolactonyl.

Claim 14. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the triaryl methane derivative is represented by Formula VII



and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an oxide or a hydrate thereof, wherein,

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6;

R represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR', -SR', -R"OR', -R"SR', -C(O)R', -C(S)R', -C(O)OR', -C(S)OR', -C(O)SR', -C(S)SR', -C(O)NR"(OR'), -C(S)NR"(OR'), -C(O)NR"(SR'), -C(S)NR"(SR'), -CH(CN)₂, -C(O)NR'₂, -C(S)NR'₂, -CH[C(O)R']₂, -CH[C(S)R']₂, -CH[C(O)OR']₂, -CH[C(S)OR']₂, -CH[C(O)SR']₂, -CH[C(S)SR']₂, -CH₂OR', or -CH₂SR'; or a mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, -OR', and -SR'.

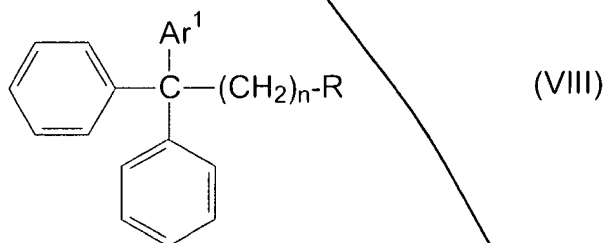
R¹, R² and R³, independently of each another, represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR", -SR", -R'OR", -R'SR", -C(O)R", -C(S)R", -C(O)OR", -C(S)OR", -C(O)SR", -C(S)SR", -C(O)NR'(OR"), -C(S)NR'(OR"), -C(O)NR'(SR"), -C(S)NR'(SR"), -CH(CN)₂, -C(O)NR"₂, -C(S)NR"₂, -CH[C(O)R"]₂, -CH[C(S)R"]₂, -CH[C(O)OR"]₂, -CH[C(S)OR"]₂, -CH[C(O)SR"]₂, -CH[C(S)SR"]₂, -CH₂OR", or -CH₂SR"; and

Sub
E7 R' and R'', independently of each another, represents
hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or alkoxy.

Claim 15. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 14,
wherein the mono- or polycyclic aryl group is selected from the
group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, and
cyclopenta-2,4-diene-1-ylidene; and

the mono- or poly-heterocyclic group is a 5- and 6-membered
heterocyclic monocyclic group selected from the group consisting
of furanyl, imidazolyl, isoimidazolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl,
isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl,
1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolyl, piperidyl,
pyrazinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl,
pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, and
butyrolactonyl.

Claim 16. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1,
wherein the triaryl methane derivative is represented by Formula
VIII



and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an oxide or a hydrate thereof, wherein,

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6;

Ar¹ represents a mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, -OR", -SR", -R'OR", -R'SR", -C(O)R", -C(S)R", -C(O)OR", -C(S)OR", -C(O)SR", -C(S)SR", -C(O)NR'(OR"), -C(S)NR'(OR"), -C(O)NR'(SR"), -C(S)NR'(SR"), -CH(CN)₂, -C(O)NR"₂, -C(S)NR"₂, -CH[C(O)R"]₂, -CH[C(S)R"]₂, -CH[C(O)OR"]₂, -CH[C(S)OR"]₂, -CH[C(O)SR"]₂, -CH[C(S)SR"]₂, -CH₂OR", and -CH₂SR";

R represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR', -SR', -R"OR', -R"SR', -C(O)R', -C(S)R', -C(O)OR', -C(S)OR', -C(O)SR', -C(S)SR', -C(O)NR"(OR'), -C(S)NR"(OR'), -C(O)NR"(SR'), -C(S)NR"(SR'), -CH(CN)₂, -C(O)NR'₂, -C(S)NR'₂, -CH[C(O)R']₂, -CH[C(S)R']₂, -CH[C(O)OR']₂, -CH[C(S)OR']₂, -CH[C(O)SR']₂, -CH[C(S)SR']₂, -CH₂OR', or -CH₂SR'; or a mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen,

Sub
E8 trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino,
nitro, cyano, -OR', and -SR';

R' and R", independently of each another, represents hydrogen,
alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or alkoxy.

D2 Claim 17. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 16,
wherein the mono- or polycyclic aryl group is selected from the
group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, and
cyclopenta-2,4-diene-1-ylidene; and

the mono- or poly-heterocyclic group is a 5- and 6 membered
heterocyclic monocyclic group selected from the group consisting
of furanyl, imidazolyl, isoimidazolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl,
isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl,
1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolyl, piperidyl,
pyrazinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl,
pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, and
butyrolactonyl.

Sub
E9 Claim 18. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1,
wherein the compound is (4-chlorophenyl-diphenyl)-carbinol;
Ethyl 2-phenyl-2-(1-piperidyl)-phenylacetate; or
1,1,1-triphenylacetone; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or
an oxide or a hydrate hereof.

~~D2~~ Claim 19. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the disease, disorder or condition relating to immune dysfunction is an auto-immune disease, AIDS, HIV, SCID and Epstein Barr virus associated diseases, parasitic diseases or immune-suppressed disease states.

D3 31. (Amended) The method according to claim 20, wherein the conventional immune-suppressing agent is Cyclosporin.

D4 34. (Amended) The method according to claim 18, wherein said compound is (4-chlorophenyl-diphenyl)-methanol.